



Saturday, July 18, 1886.

LOCAL NEWS.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Dunkards at Waverly.—Elder Lemuel Hillery, of Kansas, the ablest Dunkard minister of the fraternity, will preach at Waverly Hall tomorrow 19th inst. at 11 A. M., and at 3 and 7.30 P. M. No collections.

Presbyterian Chapel.—Preaching on Sunday afternoon at 5.00 o'clock. Sabbath School at 4 o'clock.

Towsontown M. E. Church.—Preaching on Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Watson Case. Prayer and Class Meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 P. M. Pastor's Class on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Trinity Church, Towson.—Services Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday 6 P. M. Lutherville services at 5 P. M. W. H. H. POWERS, Rector.

St. John's M. E. Church, Lutherville.—Preaching Sunday, at 11 A. M., and 7.30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. Dallas Morgan; also prayer meeting Wednesday night, at 7.15 o'clock.

Cokeysville M. E. Church.—There will be services regularly at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday afternoons, at 7.30 o'clock, by Revs. Joel Brown and J. H. M. Lemon, of Hereford Circuit.

Sales to Take Place.—Saturday, July 25th.—Savage & Taylor, solicitors, on the premises, Falls Road, Hampden, lot of ground 216 feet by 330 feet. At Private Sale.—"Dulce Domum," the property of Isaac Hartman, containing 47 acres, with fine mansion, barn, stable, corn house, chicken house, ice house, tenement house, &c., on the Joppa Road west of Towson.

HOWARD COOPER LYNCHED!

A Body of Armed and Masked Men Attack the Jail—An Entrance Forced Through the Rear Door—Sheriff Knight and Night Watchman Nelson Overpowered—Cooper Taken from His Cell—Hanged Upon a Small Sycamore Tree Near the Jail—Surprise and Excitement of the Citizens of Towson—The Coroner's Jury—The People Universally Commend the Lynching.

Ever since the commission by the negro fiend, Howard Cooper, of the horrid, brutal crime for which he at an early hour on Monday morning suffered death at the hands of a body of lynchers, the people of Baltimore county have been greatly excited, so much so that but little else was talked of. The crime was committed on the 2d of last April, and he was lynched on the morning of the 13th inst. about 1 o'clock. His capture and subsequent trial and conviction kept our people talking of it, but, when the conviction was once announced, public interest somewhat abated, as it was then believed that the law would be allowed to be satisfied by his peaceful execution. When, however, his counsel carried the case to the Court of Appeals and sought to have the verdict set aside mainly upon the ground that the grand jury of Baltimore county which indicted him, was not properly constituted because it had no colored men on it, a fresh interest was evinced in the case. It was no doubt at this time that renewed resolves were made that the guilty wretch should not escape the punishment he so justly merited. Had he been captured by the angry citizens who resided in the neighborhood where the crime was committed, he would have been promptly lynched; but he fell into the hands of Sheriff Knight, whose sworn duty compelled him to guard him safely. This he did successfully. All the people of Baltimore county patiently and respectfully awaited the decision of our Court of Appeals. This being adverse to the prisoner, there was then a genuine sense of relief, and complete acquiescence that the law should take its course after the death warrant had been signed by Gov. Lloyd and sent to Sheriff Knight. In a day or two thereafter it was stated that Cooper's counsel, Messrs. Wm. Geo. Weld and A. Robinson White, had determined to take the case to the Supreme Court upon the same issues as those discussed before the Court of Appeals, relying especially upon the 4th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States to sustain them. This would have had the effect to take the case from our State Courts and transfer it to Federal jurisdiction. In the case, however, was not to be taken to the Supreme Court unless the necessary sum to pay costs of the appeal was contributed. Several statements had been made in the columns of the daily and weekly press of this fact, and it was given out that a portion of the necessary sum had been contributed, and it was believed that the full amount would be forthcoming. This had alarmed the people, who felt that all the resources of the law had been exhausted, and there was no necessity for the proposed proceeding. The very worst passions in reference to the case had thus been freshly aroused; but they were greatly augmented by the

Knight's household in the front part of the house. When the avengers rushed in the jail, they at once commenced examining the cells for Cooper. Sheriff Knight still refused to give up his keys, and crowbars were the implements used on locks by wrenching them.

The night watchman, William Nelson, was choked and rushed to another part of the building because he interfered with the search for Cooper.

The search was productive of much anxiety, and it continued so long that many of those engaged in it came to the conclusion that Cooper had been taken to Baltimore or was hid in the Sheriff's house. Search was made in the bushes surrounding the building.

The men were fast getting out of patience, and about to commence a search of Mr. Knight's private apartments, when an unknown person in the jail pointed out a cell, in which Cooper was found.

It was the cell in which he had been confined ever since his arrival at Towson.

The lock was smashed, and after a delay of about ten minutes Cooper was led out with the fatal rope (an ordinary plow line made of cotton) about his neck.

The rope was stretched out its full length, and probably forty men had hold of it as if it would require great effort to pull him up.

His hands were pinioned behind his back, and he came down the jail steps, with firm steps, without fear or apparent anxiety. He waded out over the debris of the broken door, and stepped gingerly and carefully in the uncertain light, so as to avoid a fall.

Immediately on reaching the jail yard there was a demand by the crowd that he should be examined by those who knew him well, to be sure that he was the right man.

After having undergone this scrutiny those in charge started off with him on a run to the nearest tree, but were again halted by cries that some of the party had been detained and shut up in the jail.

A delegation went back and saw that all of their party were liberated, and then the hanging was speedily effected.

The first tree reached was the one used, the limb over which the rope was thrown not being more than seven or eight feet from the ground. When the crowd halted under the tree Cooper said: "You are not going to take me up there and let me drop, are you?"

No one paid any attention to him or his question. All were occupied in getting him swung off as speedily as possible.

Finally, just at the end of the rope was thrown over the limb, he said in a conciliatory voice, as if he wanted to part friends with them all, "Well, you have got Cooper, haven't you? Good-bye!"

As the last word left his lips the long line of men commenced to pull on the rope. It closed about his neck. He was pulled off the ground.

In an instant or two his head was in contact with the limb, and his feet but a foot distant from the ground.

A proposition to fire into the body was made, but the commander objected and cried, "Let no one get near that body on pain of death. Tie the rope about the body of the tree and come away."

The lynchers stayed for some time about the place to be certain that no one interfered with the body or cut it down.

Sheriff Knight states that he was treated with indignity whilst in the corridor by one or two of the lynchers. One of them pulled the Sheriff forward and placed his leg on the Sheriff's neck, and held him there a few seconds. The Sheriff finally shook him off and struck the man a blow in the face and thinks he cut him.

The lynchers hurried Cooper out of the jail at a lively rate and out through the fence and up the hill to the tree where he was hanged.

In three or four minutes after the lynchers left the jail the Sheriff asked to be left out when he went out in front to see who had been with Cooper, when he saw the crowd at the sycamore tree and saw Cooper's body dangling on it. He then returned into the jail.

When Cooper heard the battering at the rear door he knew well what was the matter, so he used a little strategy to conceal himself. He doubled one side of his mattress under, leaving the other half against the wall. This left a vacancy between the doubled under portion and the wall and floor of the cell. Cooper then got under it and lay down flat. Viewed from outside the cell it looked as if no person was in it. But when the cell lock was broken and two or three rushed in Cooper was brought forth from under the mattress. The fact that Cooper was under the mattress, but could not be seen, was the reason why it was several minutes before he was found.

THE GENERAL DISCOVERY OF THE LYNCHING.

But a very small number of the people of Towson were aware of what was going on, the great body being wrapped in slumber and perfectly oblivious. The first who did not see who had been with Cooper, when he did not see the crowd at the sycamore tree and saw Cooper's body dangling on it. He then returned into the jail.

When daylight came the people of the town soon came to the scene. As a matter of course nearly all the men and boys in the town came to view Cooper as he had been hung. There were a few females, and there was also a considerable number of colored people, who were quiet and made but few remarks. Sheriff Knight says that in the scuffle in the corridor he pulled the mask off one of the men, but he did not know who he was, he was a stranger to him.

There is no doubt that nearly all, if not the entire body, were persons from a distance. When daylight came the people of the town soon came to the scene. As a matter of course nearly all the men and boys in the town came to view Cooper as he had been hung. There were a few females, and there was also a considerable number of colored people, who were quiet and made but few remarks. Sheriff Knight says that in the scuffle in the corridor he pulled the mask off one of the men, but he did not know who he was, he was a stranger to him. There is no doubt that nearly all, if not the entire body, were persons from a distance. When daylight came the people of the town soon came to the scene. As a matter of course nearly all the men and boys in the town came to view Cooper as he had been hung. There were a few females, and there was also a considerable number of colored people, who were quiet and made but few remarks. Sheriff Knight says that in the scuffle in the corridor he pulled the mask off one of the men, but he did not know who he was, he was a stranger to him.

hit another fellow, and then the rest started down the stairway with the men who were dragging Cooper along. By the time Cooper was out of the building there was only one of the attacking party remaining. He was on the second floor. My oldest daughter put her face to the front door of the jail and exclaimed:

"Throw him over and break his neck, Pa!" I went for him, but he was too quick. He leaped from the tier down to the floor and escaped. I went into the yard immediately and followed the mob, but before I reached the sycamore tree to the east of the jail Cooper was strung up. I afterwards found in the jail that he had been hooded with a hooded mask of what I had found and asked them to go into the jail and get the hats but they laughed and moved off. I did not recognize a single person in the whole crowd. I stayed outside the jail until most of the men had left, after which I retired. I did not cut the body down, because I thought I had done my duty and that that part of the work belonged to the Coroner.

The ladies who were visiting my daughter were very much scared, but she was not. The other children were, of course, frightened, but they have fully recovered from their fright.

The rope used by the mob resembled a sash cord or an ordinary plow line.

A coil of flaxen rope was found alongside the jail fence inside the yard, where it was probably left in the excitement.

THE INQUEST.

Cooper's body hung until about 9.30 P. M. before it was taken down. James Miller, one of the Justices of the Peace in Towson, was notified and at once directed Officer Carlton T. Brown to summon a jury of inquest, the following gentlemen composing the jury—John E. Power, Foreman; Joseph S. Bowen, Henry W. Shealey, Louis H. Urban, Capt. D. P. Barnett, D. Preston Parr, Louis W. Field, Julius Budger, Samuel G. Wilson, Richard Parker, J. A. Kopp, Geo. F. Wheeler, Jr.

The Coroner took the jury into the office in the jail, where they were sworn, after which they came out and formally viewed the body, and examined it whilst it was still hanging to see if there were any marks upon it, but none whatever were found save that made by the rope around the neck. The end of the rope, which had been tied around the tree, was then loosened, and the body lowered to the ground. When the feet touched the ground it was found the body was rigid and did not bend. It had been hanging about ten hours. As soon as it had been laid upon the ground and under the tree a search was made for the rope, and one accommodating person commenced to cut it into small pieces about three or four inches long, and it was not long before it was completely gone and there was not half enough to go around so eager were some for a portion of it. Drs. E. C. Massenber and Jackson Piper were called upon to make an examination to ascertain whether the neck had been dislocated. Dr. Massenber stated that the neck had not been dislocated, and both physicians gave it as their opinion that Cooper died by strangulation. The body had on nothing but a pair of very much worn dark pants and a dark-colored striped shirt. About the neck was a binding of small scapular, no doubt given him by the Baltimore physician who visited him whilst Cooper was in Baltimore City Jail.

It was proposed to carry the body into the jail, and upon asking some colored men who stood around to assist, they refused to have anything to do with the body. A board was then procured, Cooper was placed upon it, and the members of the jury themselves carried it around the jail to the back door through which he had been taken by his lynchers and laid upon the brick floor. The members of the jury then went into the Sheriff's Office and all but the Coroner and jury and representatives of the press excluded.

Drs. Massenber and Piper, Sheriff Knight and Night Watchman Nelson were the only witnesses called. The two Doctors testified to the cause of death. Sheriff Knight testified to the jury the same state of facts narrated above. He was corroborated by Night Watchman Nelson as to what took place in the jail corridors, and this closed the testimony. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"The jury find, that Howard Cooper, found dead hanging to a tree outside of the jail yard and near to it, came to his death by strangulation, he having been seized by force by a body of armed men, unknown to the jury, who on the early morning of the 13th July 1886, forced the jail by breaking open the door and taking the lock of his cell, taking said prisoner and hanging him to a tree, as they well find that Sheriff Knight and Wm. Nelson, as Night Watchman on duty, did all in their power to prevent it, but were overpowered by a large idler."

Upon the rendition of the verdict the crowd in and around the jail dispersed to their homes.

Sheriff Knight ordered a coffin to be made and the body was placed in it. The design was to keep the body until 4 o'clock, and if Cooper's mother or friends did not claim it, it would have been buried in a corner of the jail lot. Cooper's mother, however, came for the body during the afternoon and received it. She placed it in a spring-wagon and kept it until night, when it was buried. It is stated on Bare Hill, near the Falls Road.

Cooper's mother was much affected when she came to the jail and saw her son's body.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE LYNCHING.

On the 14th inst. the following account of a meeting of colored people held at Ingerstown was telegraphed to the daily press:

INGERSTOWN, Md., July 14th.

About fifty colored people met at Bethel A. M. E. Church to-night, Rev. William H. Brown, Presiding Elder of this Circuit, presided; Francis Whenton, Secretary. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. Daniel Draper. The latter made a speech on the Cooper hanging. His language was generally temperate.

Rev. J. I. A. Johnson, Presiding Elder of Baltimore Circuit; Perry Moxley and Isaiah Hattow, of this place, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

The Foot Sketcheth. S mendeth it as a S

They've got a new place wh When they shake off the Shoal it is called—and it's Where folks go who utter

This summer resort in the p Sometimes 'twas euphonic Then Tophet or Hades by du Fresh subjects, not "born i

'Tis the favorite resort of ba King losses, pawn brokers, Mean scamps who punch hol And fellows who swindle i

It is not an ice house—but a And it's built for a coolere The culprit keeps burnin through day, At blood heat until he qu

They've a cooling room the A kind of a refrigerator; A dance-house for those wh And a cage for a pun-perp

Near the drinking saloon is t Which has qualifications There are practice high are Seen as if bit by a cow's ti

There's an iron-doored cell f Society bells love to kiss e And two stalwart imps who rats, Then send them down del

All in all, it's a nice place, ih Recommended by biblical Its baths are at white heat w For mothers-in-law and wa BALTIMORE, July 1886.

Fire at Canton—29 F Friday night, 10th inst, a fire of Mr. Timothy Burke, at Ca time the stable and conten horses perishing in the dense Burke is a contractor on the side of the Baltimore and Cooper shops of Mr. Franz Th located in front of the stable. The flames burned fiercely o ble material, and at one time of Mr. George Guenther, th O'Donnell and Third streets.

In the yard next to the b tractor, Burke had 11 wagons; were destroyed. In a corp nothing was left of the buildi mass of ruins.

An alarm was sent to the C panies, but before they reache had gained such headway th their attention to saving the p was threatened. Excellent s by the men at the Baltimore l works, who brought over sev large hose and worked har flames.

The entire loss is estimated 000. The heaviest damage fa who loses about \$9,000. Mr. T at Standard by Insurance Insurance Company. Mr. He \$800, also insured.

The building, a large one-st was formerly known as Trc years ago it was remodeled an cupied as a cooper-shop and e by Francis Denmead and vala

The cause of the fire is unkn allowed-around the place.

The stable boss, Mr. James covered the stable on fire at 11 manfully to save property. A sent in alarm to the Compa tin an employee at the Camba ger Railway, aroused the Cat and did good service in prev the fire.

Mr. Frederick Thau, of No. Company, had one of his ha burned in trying to save some property.

Since the above was in type additional incidents in referer usual when the fire was report it attempted to throw discredit on the report because it did not the ground.

It is stated that Mrs. Guenther thirty minutes before it was co the County Fire Department. A across the street. Fire Marsha the first alarm was sounded at Engine at Highlandtown respor fire in 5 minutes thereafter; No No. 6, Bel Air Road, in 16 m Street, near Charles Street, in Engine and Truck, Homestead, it 35 minutes. The latter ca

When they arrived upon the gr it is impossible to save the bu could the City Fire Departm property, for it had in about 200 large, a large lot of hay, staveys large amount of combustible m a fierce fire. So rapid was the f man had barely time to get i building. Nevertheless, the o gines went to work promptly a ther's property from destruct seemed to be duly grateful, tho

For abused the county departm

The Divorce Case of Hanch —On the 23d of May, 1886, a bill of divorce was filed in the Circuit County by Mrs. Amanda M. Th

publication in the Baltimore Sun of Saturday morning last, and the copy of a circular sent from what is known as the Progressive Association. The circular was distributed among congregations and secret societies of colored people and a colored minister said the object would certainly be accomplished. The circular is as follows:

"BALTIMORE, July 24, 1885.

"The Progressive Association appeals to the various African denominations and the general public for aid in defraying the expenses of a writ of error in the Cooper case before the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to protect the colored people in their civil and constitutional rights, which have been flagrantly violated in the trial of Cooper. If we permit encroachments to stand in this case it will not be long before the safeguards of civil and religious liberty will be swept away. By contributing to this cause you will contribute to perpetuate liberty and to resent encroachments thereon. The following ministers of the gospel authorize the association to use their names in soliciting aid: Revs. A. Brown, Harvey Johnson, James A. Collett, E. W. L. Park, T. L. Evans, P. G. Walker, J. M. Gilmore, W. Lawson, J. H. Streets and Robert Steele—Committee. George H. Brecken, John Anthony, John N. Hunt, Calvin Harris, President; Geo. L. Hunt, Vice President; C. G. Thomas, Secretary; Watson A. Coleman, Treasurer.

It is generally regarded that this circular was the immediate cause which determined the case which formed the lynching party to prevent the case going to the Supreme Court of the United States, as once before that body there was no telling what disposition would be made of it; and supposing that it might possibly again be brought before the Courts of Baltimore county, it was no doubt deemed best not a second time subject Miss Gray to the anguish of another recital of the crime. There is no use disguising the fact that the people freely discussed the situation and from all the circumstances surrounding the case, and had good reason to expect that the final culmination of the affair would be lynch law. And it proved to be a correct surmise. The sending out of the circular was freely and openly condemned, and whilst this was going on the arrangements for the final act were also, no doubt, going on secretly.

ALL QUIET IN TOWSON.

There was nothing unusual stirring in and around Towson on Sunday throughout the day, but about dusk, in the light of events afterwards, it became apparent that something unusual was going on. There was no open demonstration, but evidently some of the people had suspicions. About 9 to 10 o'clock there was more than the usual number of persons going about upon the streets, and the arrival of Baltimore's reporter or two of the daily press was noticed by some persons who happened to be out. All, however, seemed to be quiet. Sheriff Knight had been absent from the town nearly the entire day, but returned about 11 o'clock P. M. He noticed nothing unusual, and about 11.30 retired to bed, leaving, as usual, Night Watchman Nelson locked in the jail with the prisoners, and occupying Cell 3, adjoining that of Cooper, with a light hanging in the hall.

Most of the body came by way of the road leading to Charles street past the residence of Dr. G. M. Bosley. In a turn of the road some horses were tied and left under care. Some came by way of the Joppa Road. The commotion attracted the attention of some of the sleepless citizens of Towson, who could not help but notice what was going on, and some few went from their beds and went out to see what could be seen in the keys at a respectful distance. All of the strangers who were seen had masks over their faces, most of them made of black muslin with small holes made for the eyes. Some few had handkerchiefs over their faces.

About 12 o'clock a man on horseback was observed at the fence in front of the jail. He made a noise and attracted the attention of the sheriff, who arose, and, looking out of the window, asked him what he wanted.

A representative of the Baltimore Sun, (who was present) thus describes the scenes which took place, which are substantially correct: "Just before midnight a little squad of men were seen moving about Towson. They were observed, some disguised of various kinds, and all had on masks. One of them was observed to have a bundle under his jacket, and on being questioned about it said, laughingly, 'Feel it; it's a cravat for Howard.' On examination it proved to be a coil of stout rope.

These various parties shortly combined and went out the road leading from Charles Street Avenue, and awaited the coming of the men expected from the vicinity of the putrage.

Half an hour later a horseman came up that road to Towson, and after inspecting the jail, rode back. In a short time a solitary file of men, about 76 in number, appeared on the road, rapidly advancing to Towson.

They halted on reaching the Court House grounds, about three hundred yards from the jail, and a detail of twenty men were sent two squares to get a large and stout flagpole, about 30 feet long, lying on one of the avenues. When they returned with this powerful battering ram the others fell in behind them, and the march was straight and quick to the jail.

The men seemed under good discipline, and the commander gave his orders in a quick, clear and distinct voice. On reaching the jail this gentleman demanded admittance, saying he would force the gates if necessary.

A tremulous but earnest voice, said to be that of Sheriff Knight's eldest daughter, informed him that he could not be admitted. She said, he could not force an entrance through the front of the jail, as there were three doors to be broken open, but that if he would go to the rear he could force a door leading directly into the jail proper.

To the rear with the ram, a few staying here to guard this door" was the order immediately following this reply. Soon the tall fence in the rear of the jail gave way under the blows of a powerful ram, and a moment or two later heavy blows upon the rear entrance of the building could be heard for a long distance.

The door, however, did not give way, and soon the commander, with a squad of sub-commanders, was at the front entrance.

Again he demanded to see Sheriff Knight. The young lady said he could not be seen; that he was in the jail with the prisoners.

"Call him out; tell him to come to the window at once" was the answer to this.

Sheriff Knight made his appearance, when the commander said: "I demand, in justice to your family, that you give the second Cooper up without a disturbance of light."

Sheriff Knight replied, "I am sworn to protect him. I shall do my duty. You will never get him from me. If you take him out of the jail, you do it by force and in spite of me."

There was no more talk or argument. The battering of the rear was recommenced on the rear door, and the ram was used in with a crash.

ground, that there were no colored men on the Grand Jury when Cooper was indicted. They did not seem to care about Cooper's crime—all they seemed to care about was to get upon juries. This sentiment was openly and freely expressed, and excited considerable comment.

At no time in the early morning hours were there more than fifty people, all told, around the remains, except at about 9 o'clock, when Coroner Miller assembled his jury of inquest, and all behaved remarkably well for such an occasion. No indignities were offered the body as it hung to the limb.

STATEMENT OF SHERIFF KNIGHT.

The following statement, made by Sheriff Knight to a representative of the Baltimore Sun, was also made to the editor of the JOURNAL, and is a correct account of what transpired.

"I was at Woodberry on Sunday, and went from there to Baltimore, where I took the 9:30 o'clock car in the evening for home, reaching Towson about 11 o'clock. I went at once to the jail and began to undress for bed. My two daughters, my son and three ladies who were visiting us had already retired. At half-past eleven my watch-dog commenced to bark, and I got up and looked out the front window. A horseman was standing below, and the dog was snapping viciously at the horse's legs.

"What do you want? I asked.

"Come down," the horseman replied. "I want to talk to you."

When I refused to go down he said, 'I'm a friend, Sheriff, and if I say so no man will blame you. I wouldn't hesitate to go down the door.'

"What's the use of you talking in that way? I said; 'you don't live more than 200 yards from here, and I know you well.'

He seemed to think for a moment that I did know him sure enough.

Then he said: 'Now, look here, Sheriff; why don't you take your family away for the night and let us remove Cooper quietly?'

I told him that I would not take my family away, that I knew my duty, and intended to do it to the best of my ability.

"All right, then," he said, and rode rapidly off. The Sheriff could not see the man, but he determined to defend the place. I called my eldest daughter and told her to lock me up in the jail proper and to hide the keys afterwards. You see, the front part of the jail building is used as a residence. The front entrance to the cells is through the main door of the residence. This large iron door, which separates the cells from the rest of the building, is the door through which I went when I told my daughter to lock me in. The other door leading into the jail is in the rear, and on the ground floor. As you can see, there are three tiers of cells, eight on each tier. There were 34 prisoners besides Cooper. The cell occupied by Cooper was No. 10, on the second tier. The only way into his cell from the ground floor was up this narrow iron stairway. I was convinced the attack would be made upon the rear entrance, and so I staked myself at the head of the stairway, for the advantage of the position would enable me to hold my own against odds. The only assistant I had was watchman Nelson, Deputy Sheriff Kistean being up at the town, two or three squares away. The watchman and I had on our pantaloons and undershirts. He had a pistol, but I had not.

"Half an hour after the horseman dashed off the dog barked again, and there was a noise of hurrying feet and voices speaking low. When they arrived at the front of the building my eldest daughter put her head out of the window and said: 'You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to attack the private part of the house, where there are only ladies and children.'

"Go to the rear of the building, boys," commanded a strong voice, and they obeyed him promptly.

They had found three or four squares from the jail a large flag-pole, which had been used for political purposes for many years past, and was the upper portion of the Republican flag-pole which has stood in the town for a number of years past. Some twenty men caught hold of this pole, which is about 30 feet long and 3 inches thick at the end, and ran with it toward the wooden fence surrounding the sides and rear of the jail. A part of the side fence was put in the way. The main fence to overcome was smaller and weaker inside fence, from which several boards were quickly torn. The rear jail door was the only thing between them now and the prisoner, but previous to assailing it they returned to the front door and requested my daughter to tell me they wanted to have another talk. I went to the front window. 'Sheriff,' said their leader, 'we demand that you give up Cooper without further disturbance. You ought to do it in justice to your family if for no other reason.'

"I shall never surrender him, gentlemen," I said and closed the window, and took my former position in the hall.

Then they resumed the attack. The battering-ram was aimed at the back door. They did not have more than a swing of six feet, for the back fence is not much over 35 feet from the building, but they utilized their combined strength for all it was worth. Each time the pole banged against the door it made a deep dent. The prisoners were aroused from sleep and badly frightened. Cooper stuck his face between the bars of his cell and said, 'What's the matter, Mr. Knight?'

"They're after you," I said.

He crept over to the end of his cell and pulled his mattress over him.

The fifth blow against the door weakened it perceptibly, and the sixth forced out the frame-work on one side and in which were the bolts of the door, and the door flew open.

A rush was made through the doorway and up the stairway. The watchman and I struck out right and left. I pulled from the face of one man a white handkerchief which he was using as a mask. I looked into his face, but did not recognize him. I saw the faces of several others, but they were strangers to me. I think it was arranged beforehand that the leaders should be men with whom I was not acquainted.

We kept them for about a minute, and would have kept them longer if several of the most active men had not climbed from the stairway over the railing of the second tier landing. These men ran behind us and forced us back six or eight feet, where they held us firmly. They picked up the watchman's lamp and went from cell to cell, peering into the faces of the prisoners. They must have gone to Cooper's cell six times before they saw him, so completely was he hidden by the mattress. They were very noisy after landing him.

Some of the men, in which they had brought with them their forest of the top of the big end of the lock of the cell. Three or four men darted into the cell, put a rope around Cooper's neck and pulled him out. I made a rush to recapture him, but my own captors soon pulled me back. One fellow was on my shoulders and I, I asked him to get off. He said he wouldn't, I raised myself, and suddenly and gave my body a turn toward the stairway. He tumbled off head forward and fell his head in the descent. I took advantage of the opportunity and struck the man nearest me, so that he rolled over into a corner. The watchman

"WHEREAS, There is a growing spirit of lawlessness toward the colored people of the State of Maryland, which is manifested by the cruel and sudden slaying of any colored man accused of a revolting crime; Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the time has not only come, but has fully come, when the colored people of this State should assemble for the purpose of taking into consideration whatever means are necessary for their protection and promotion.

"Resolved, That the great number of colored men accused as criminals who have been lawlessly slain in this State within the last few years is a stigma upon the fair name of Maryland."

They do not seem to have discussed the great enormity of the crime committed.

Electricity the New Motive Power.

On Tuesday a successful test of the availability of an electric storage battery as a motive power for street passenger railways took place upon the Union Passenger Railway from the stables on Hamilton Avenue to Hampden, Baltimore county. There were present upon the trial trip Messrs. A. G. Davis, A. B. Davis and A. B. Proal, representing the Vindex Manufacturing Company at the Relay Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a large portion of which was built for the manufacture of electric storage batteries, and the batteries used upon the above occasion were constructed by Mr. James H. Clarke, President of the Company; Mr. A. B. Bauer, the Electrician of the Company; under whose direction the practical test was accomplished; Mr. W. W. Donaldson, Assistant Electrician; Mr. H. A. Foster, the Electrician for the Daft Electric Company of New York, whose motor was used in connection with the storage battery; Mr. T. C. Robbins, Superintendent of the Railway Company, who allowed the use of his motor, tracks and cars for the experiment. Eighteen persons were in the car, which with the weight of the car, motor, &c., made a total of 5 1/2 tons. The car moved out of the yard, passing over grades of 2 1/2 feet to the mile and around curves with 75 feet radius with ease and comfort. The batteries used on the occasion were simply the 1/2-horse power, not even made for motive power, but for incandescent light. But Mr. Bauer, the Electrician, after figuring out the subject, decided that even with these small boxes a street car could be run, as was fully demonstrated. Forty-nine of the little 1/2-horse power boxes were placed in the car and connected with the Daft electric motor. On level grades only 29 of these boxes were used, the loaded car making easily six miles an hour. On the 2 1/2-foot grade the 43 boxes were used, equal to 2 1/2-horse power.

A storage battery especially constructed for street car purposes would consist of one-horse power boxes instead of one-horse, and about 65 would be required. The storage company simply placed their small boxes in the motor car used by the Daft Company. In practical usage these boxes will be put under the seats of the ordinary passenger car. The car will be started or stopped by simply turning a switch. An ordinary hand-brake was used, though this in future will be done by electricity.

There is not a doubt that the future motive power is electricity. There may be some trouble in properly storing and applying this tremendous agent. But after the crude experiments of Ben. Franklin in originally taming the fiery fluid, there need be but little anxiety that the grand result will not be accomplished. The successful experiments of Edison in electric lighting is proof of this. What a boon electricity would be on the York Road. We hope to see the day when the President Taggart will shock our people with its introduction.

Sad Death of Wm. Shauck on the Maryland Central Railroad.

All the travellers on the Maryland Central Railroad will regret the sudden and accidental death of Mr. William Shauck, a popular and polite brakeman, which occurred on the road whilst the morning train from Delta was passing the Hillen Road crossing in Towson, and a few yards above and in sight of Towson Station, at 8.15 A. M. The train had stopped at Endwood Station and taken on passengers, and after it had started on its way, it was close to the Hillen Road crossing it was observed that a colored man was attempting to catch the north-bound train which passes the south-bound at that point. Mr. Eugene Burke, a brother of Capt. Joshua Burke, conductor on the Maryland Central, was on the platform with Mr. Shauck. As Mr. Shauck leaned out from his position to look at the colored man running, he approached the watchman's box at the crossing. Mr. Burke called to Mr. Shauck to "look out" and at the same instant he was struck on the back of the head at the base of the skull by the roof of the watch box. Mr. Shauck reeled and fell off the platform. The train being under full headway it did not stop until it reached the station at Towson. Her Captain William Johnson, conductor, was informed of what had happened. He ordered the train to be backed, and Mr. Shauck was taken up and placed in the train. Dr. M. Lane Tiffany, who is stopping with Mrs. Eudocia Stanbury for the summer, was a passenger on the train, was summoned and rendered all the aid in his power, but Mr. Shauck's injuries being fatal, he died in a few minutes after the train left Towson station. Upon arrival at North Avenue Station the facts were made known, when Justice N. E. Dorsey, of Hampden, was notified and summoned a jury of twelve men to be held at Towson on Monday next. A verdict that Mr. Shauck came to his death through accident, and exonerated the company from all blame in the matter. Mr. Shauck was 39 years old, and leaves a wife and four children residing at Hampden. It is stated that his wife and one child were very ill when the accident occurred. A passenger on the train raised \$30 for Mr. Shauck's family and placed it in the hands of Mr. J. Wilson Brown, Treasurer and Auditor of the Company.

Religious Pio Nio at Lutherville.

On Wednesday, 16th inst. there was a large pio nio held by the Evangelical Association, of Baltimore, in the grove at Lutherville. The association consists of four churches, two of which are German and two English. They are the German Street and McKelvey Street, German and Trinity and Grace Churches, English. The day was spent in most partimes, among which were climbing the alpine sports, foot races, foot ball, base ball and kindred amusements. Among the enjoyments of the day was fortune telling by a couple of gypsies who had encamped near by. Many a young and pretty one spent her twenty-five cents to learn what sort of hair her future husband would have. Mr. P. H. Nymen, the venerable President of the association, was present, and readily enjoyed the fun and pleasure of the young folk.

The Canton Copper Works.—The affairs of the Pope, Cole & Co., former proprietors of the Canton Copper Works, have been adjusted and the firm will resume under the direction of Mr. Wm. Keyser, who was the largest creditor of the firm. The works give employment to a large number of skilled mechanics.

Very soon thereafter testin... taken before Mr. Jot... For over a year... have been before the Co... times, and a vast amount... taken, pro and con, the pl... 206 pages and the defend... attorneys engaged in the... Alex. H. Roberts, Col. D... W. Hall and Charles Mar... Amanda M. Hawkins, and M... and Geo. Hawkins Williams... John W. Hawkins. The rea... occupied several days, after... argued by the respecti... bench, Judges Yellott, Wate... On Wednesday the Court... Yellott and Fowler agreeing... costs to the defendant, Jac... The following is the opinio... "The bill of complaint in... passage of a decree a mensu... alleges ill treatment by her... denies the averments of the... ter charges of a similar char... is voluntary and discloses... domestic infelicity. The... of the defendant is certainly... by the plaintiff when due re... respectability of the witness... all the defendant's testimony... cepted to, enough remains... spect to bad temper and har... party is blameless. In Mary... been by the Courts, a care... sanctity of the marriage relat... not be dissolved by judicial... trivial causes. When a wif... tion of a Court of equity an... from the sacred obligation i... wows, she should approach... without culpability. If in th... the defendant the evidence... bility on the part of the wif... enunciated in Childs vs. Ch... govern us in our determinat... plaint should therefore be di... the defendant, and it is so o... The costs in the case, inclu... be large, amounting to sev... and will be paid by Mrs. Ha... The Rev. George Morrison... Church, and a well-known... has expressed the following... decision of Judges Yellott ar... ter of the divorce proced... Hawkins: "Without reason... case, the decision is to be... interested in an advancing... as one which shows that o... judicial decisions, do not e... marriage obligations. The... our Maryland Judiciary, as i... that 'religious ceremony' sa... as well as the 'civil con... stitute the marriage relatior... moral turpitude is shown t... dissolved. In view of the cri... of divorce' laws and the cri... which the moral sentiment... has at present to contend, th... importance."

Mrs. Carmel Items.—W... morning, 14th. The weathe... able for harvesting. The fa... grain in. The crop is short... an average, but the corn... growing finely and bids fair... A very sad event happen... the death of Mrs. Elizabeth... George F. Wisner. They we... than a year ago and settled... built and fitted up in a tasy... ner. They received the cong... of their many friends, but... shadow of gloom has gather... and how lonely the husband... the circumstances under wh... the united sympathy of the... trust his loss is her gain; for... man for several years and a... Church. The funeral servi... Rev. J. L. Benson in the pres... tion of people which attest... she was held.

Successful Pio Nio.—Th... Bernard's Mission, an adju... at Waverly, held a pic nic at... Bel Air Road, on Monday, J... Bartlett, the Pastor of the b... tant, Rev. C. O. Rosensteel, w... with the arrangements cons... by the Chairman, Patrick Dig... J. Foley, Michael McGee, J... Norton, Philip Connell, Mi... McKewen, Patrick Connell, I... Hagerty, John Gardner, Aug... O'Neill, Adam Whitefield, Ph... Frank Diets, Edward Walthe... Sundergelt, John Dignan, b... ballet-master and John Sim... nard's Church was built by t... on the property of Mr. Ke... Archibald Spalding after B... named St. Bernard after B... Two years afterward the chu... but reopened in 1870 on secu... in workmen employed by t... Works. The congregation ad...

St. Michael's Anniversary... Church, at Eastertown, was... appropriate religious services... High, Rector of the Van... Thos. Wytst, Rev. E. M. Van... Rev. Geo. K. Warner, of a... Stokes, of Govanstown, and... Trinity Church, Baltimore... well attended.

In the morning there was a... mon and a celebration of the... in the wedding address was... visiting clergyman, showing... gown here. Thirty three... came here and had their... the house.

The Canton Copper Works.—The affairs of the Pope, Cole & Co., former proprietors of the Canton Copper Works, have been adjusted and the firm will resume under the direction of Mr. Wm. Keyser, who was the largest creditor of the firm. The works give employment to a large number of skilled mechanics.

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